

Mr. D. (Chinese?)—I wish I could actually see
you at the time of your combination, and thus be
in a position to explain my feelings. Are they
against the Chinese companies or are you
not? I must not be a half-witted combination,
which you may think to-day and throw away
the answer. — It must penetrate the whole colony.
Unless you do that you had far better retire
from the struggle. (Applause.) Unless we have
power to combat the anti-chinese that shall be
permitted enough to launch even on all the waters
of the world, the colony has been subjected to
something that was far beyond its power to bear as
soon as it became independent. (Applause.)

Mr. D. (Chinese?)—I have known very

can be no question that this is a very serious time that the colony is passing through at present, but whether the line of procedure that has just been given to us by Mr. Mackintosh is a proper one is questionable. It is perhaps better that we should look a little further into the matter, and see whether or not we are able to arrive at some settlement with the Chinese. There has been no effort to come to some arrangement with the men on strike. No doubt they have an idea that the Government wish to increase the revenue by taxing them, by putting on them a poll tax and by taxing them in various other ways, and I think if these matters were properly explained to the Chinese, and their wishes obtained as to what they would like, we should arrive at some satisfactory settlement. To-day I had a conversation with several of the head men who were at the docks, and so far as they are concerned they have no grievance, but they say they are afraid of the coolies in Hongkong, and if they continue to work they will be in danger. There is no doubt that they wish to help the people in Hongkong, but at the same time they do not wish to lose their employment at the docks. I questioned them as far as I could to find out what it was they would like the Company to do in order that they might not go out on strike. They said they had no grievance and nothing they wished to receive from the Company. They are on a different footing from the coolies in Hongkong, as the Lodging House Act does not affect them, as the docks are not in Hongkong, so they did not feel the provisions so acutely as the coolies in this place. I would suggest for the consideration of this meeting that a committee be appointed to meet a representative Committee appointed by the Chinese and see what the grievance is, and if it cannot be righted, I think the Chinese are not unreasonable. In many cases they are stupid and ignorant, but when the facts of the case are set before them I have no doubt they will willingly accept some little advice and do what is wanted. (Applause.)

Capt. R. M. Ramsey—I must ask the meeting in the first place to accept my remarks with a certain amount of allowance. I am in an official position, but as this is a public meeting I have taken the opportunity of appearing at it, because this is a matter in which it might be considered—and I think rightly in my opinion—that I might have some interest, and I have a very great interest in it. I did not happen to be here when the meeting opened, but I heard a few remarks that were passed, and the conclusion I came to was that in the opinion of the speaker the Government was at fault. Well, as I commenced by saying, I have no business to be here in an official capacity, and it may be that I shall have to answer to my superiors for having the audacity to address this meeting at all; but I hope that those who are here will understand that I am not here to add to the trouble, but in an unofficial capacity. If I can be in the colony in an unofficial capacity, (Applause.) There is no question that the position of affairs in the colony must be a very grave one, but I think it is hardly fair that by-laws should be brought into the question as to what the idea of the Government is in attempting to enforce the law relating to the licensing of lodging houses. I do not think that has anything to do with the question. We are all agreed that the coolies have been treated in an unfair manner, and if you will permit me, I suggest that there should be an impartial committee—coolies who could come down here—and why not get 1,000 or 2,000—whatever number might be required—and ask the Government to find accommodation and protection for them whilst they are here. Half the number that came down here could be taken from ship to ship by those who have ships constantly in use, and the remainder could be housed by arrangement with the coolies and the Government. It is no good sitting down and saying, "Oh, the Government are a poor lot." (Laughter.) Well, perhaps they are, but give them some practical suggestion. Practical men, practical suggestion. Let us go to the Government and hear what they have to say about it.

Mr. J. B. Dodwell—I am glad to hear what Captain Ramsey has brought our attention to. The Government have been told that the coolies are a nuisance, and that they are a nuisance, and if you will permit me, I suggest that there should be a strong combination to meet a strong combination. If the Government can be persuaded to import labour, those who are employers of labour will be expected to guarantee to take their labour from the Government at certain fixed rates. But if this strike is affecting the colony, surely it is the colony that should pay for it and not individuals. Most of us are agents only and not principals. We are working for other people, and for other people's ships, and very few of us for our own property, and I think the loss which would otherwise fall on us individually should really fall on the colony. The coolies are not working our ships or carrying our cargo, and this will be a great loss to the colony. Shipowners will avoid the place, and therefore we must do everything we can to get coolies to take the place of the coolies now on strike. There are many places where coolies can be got, but the trouble is there would be great delay. We want to get them quickly. The strike has been on for days now, and it would certainly be a week or ten days before we could get relief from any other parts. My own opinion is that Japan is the best place to apply to for immediate help. I know there are many difficulties in the way, especially at the present time, but it seems to me that if we can get them here, we will be getting out of the evil day. If we bring Japanese here the Chinese will see that we can do without them. As to what should be done to prevent a recurrence of this, I do not advocate Japanese labour being here permanently, but I think Indian labour would be very useful here. It would be of very great service to the colony to have two or three thousand Indian labourers here, and we at any time be involved in war. We know that the Chinese would be of vital assistance to our army and navy. The question now is whether all the employers of labour would be prepared to promise that the whole of the labour they required should be taken from the Government importations. If there was a guarantee given to the Government, surely they might be able to get labour for labour. I believe that if the Chinese knew that the Government is telegraphing for labour you will very soon see a different state of affairs. (Applause.)

Mr. Granville Sharp—I think we are very much indebted to the Government, to the military and to the police for the measures they have taken at this crisis. There is no doubt whatever that it was a bad thing that the telegraph for labour. I believe that if the Chinese knew that the Government is telegraphing for labour you will very soon see a different state of affairs. (Applause.)

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These. There is no law against strikes. I think our condition in Hongkong is a little different. The Chinese labourers here do not belong to the British sailor's ally. They are here by invitation and for a purpose, and therefore I think they might be treated with a little difference in the way of respect and regard. The offence of striking might be regarded in Hongkong differently from striking in London. But in England, at any rate, the Government has set its foot most firmly upon the subject of intimidation and violence, and if the position had been fully realized on Saturday when the coolie was caught red-handed in the violent treatment of another coolie, when he struck and knocked his basket off his shoulder, and threw the bamboo into the sea, I think the case might have been treated differently from what it was. I regard, sir, the punishment that was inflicted, which no doubt was prescribed by Ordinance, as an absolute favour to put upon a recalcitrant coolie, who will go to jail to have one quarter of the work and double the "chow" to which he has been accustomed. This can be regarded as no deterrent punishment at all. (Applause.) I am afraid there is no justification for the magistrate having acted otherwise, but if he had been empowered—perhaps it might be desirable to obtain some powers—if he had been empowered to have ordered the coolie to be caned with his clothes off, as we in school used to be caned with our clothes on—(laughter)—given 30 strokes, and then sent to the street—showing his blue and red back, I believe the strike would have been at an end. Much time has been lost. I am very thankful that the Harbour Master, Captain Ramsey, has said what has been on my mind for many years, namely, that the leading Chinese, the men of wealth, the men of standing in this place, are answerable for a great deal of our trouble here. (Applause.) Asiatics do not love Englishmen except when they are strong, and as long as we are strong and no longer, Englishmen love the weak, the Chinese love the strong, and I think it would be a very mistaken attitude for us to adopt in the present emergency to consult with the Chinese at all. (Applause.) I think it would be undesirable to import a number of Japanese at the present time, and especially under our recent enlightenment with regard to Japanese. Japanese are Asiatics, and I do not think the Japanese are very fond of us. Then it has been suggested that Indians should be engaged, but the fact is that the Chinese are the men we want. The Chinese are the only men that can carry; Indians and Japanese cannot carry. It is the shoulder that is the power of the Chinese coolie, and that is what we want and what we must obtain. I think, sir, that we might represent to the Government our feeling upon the matter in regard to the responsibility for this state of things. I am quite sure that those poor men are not the men who are responsible for this state of things, but they are led by others. Let it be clearly stated by the Government that they hold the leading Chinese responsible for the state of the place. This might mean to our British ideas unpalatable, but the Chinese will not regard it as unpalatable. It is entirely in keeping with their system. The Government should say, "We make you responsible for this matter and if you do not mend it, we shall take some steps against you in the past. When I first came to Hongkong, every Chinese coolie doffed his cap and stood on one side to allow you to pass. When do you see a coolie do that now? We do not exercise our undoubted superiority. We must rule by power, and if it is this we must assert in Hongkong, and by which we must carry the day. (Applause.)

Mr. C. S. Taylor—The Chinese man is imbued with his own notions of the Government, and he is not a man who is easily led. I know that so long as he does not break the laws we do not interfere with him. But he perhaps does not know that on an emergency the Government has power to suspend the law. The present crisis may not be regarded by Western nations as an emergency, but Western nations do not live in Hongkong, and do not look at the matter in the same light as we do. I understand that we must here-to-day to advise the Government. I suggest that the Government should give notice that unless this strike is finished on Monday we proclaim martial law. (Hear, hear, and applause.) During Sunday the Government could make its arrangements. (Applause.)

Mr. H. L. Denys—Mr. Gilles, as I understand him, said that he thought it might be advisable to approach the Chinese representatives of the strikers in order to find out what they wanted. If the coolies were striking for higher wages I am sure they would not want the Chinese to interfere. I have had considerable experience with the Chinese and I say that they simply take this stand and say to the Government, "If you do not do what we want coolies shall strike, the cooling coolies first then the merchant coolies, then the house boys, and so on, including rickshaws and chair coolies." It begins with labour. If that is not found sufficient they will be closed. It is the aim of certain people to enforce their ideas by force, and the Government, and therefore I think that every Englishman, every European living in this colony, ought to back up the Government as far as possible during this crisis. (Applause.)

Mr. J. B. Dodwell asked what had been done by the Registrar-General's Office. Mr. E. Mackintosh—During the period that the Registrar-General has had office no action has been taken. But we have explained deliberately and clearly personally to the head coolies of the colony the various operations of the law. They were filled with all manner of inconsistencies, as Mr. Gilles has mentioned. They said they were to be fined and poll taxed. They were told that this was all an illusion. Over three thousand placards were printed and circulated amongst the whole of these men explaining how the matter stood. In my own case I have been here for some time, and I have seen the different departments, representing three thousand men, and first of all they said the Government would impose a poll tax. I said, "I will pay the poll tax; there will be no poll tax." Then they said there was a registration fee. I said, "We will pay the registration fee." Then they said they were threatened by men, who would come down and kill them. I said, "There are three hundred of you. How many men are coming down here? Why would they do that?" I also told them that they would have protection from military and police. They replied, "We might be beaten on leaving the premises." I said, "You will not be beaten, but if you do go away from the premises and get beaten and if you will produce the man that beats you I will give \$500 to each man." (Applause.) Underlying all this is the strike at the back. Who is it I do not know, and I wish we did. There is a secret hand which is supporting these men, and whether it comes from the guilds we do not know. Detectives have been sent out, but they have not succeeded in preventing anyone. The men themselves are perfectly passive and in different, and only reply, "I can get from them what I want, and I will get the Hongkong coolies to go in we will go in."

The Chairman—I would suggest as a practical measure that a Committee of five or seven gentlemen be elected by the meeting to determine upon this grave question and to put themselves in connection with the Government.

The Chairman—If that Committee meets with general approval I propose that it be authorized to add to its number if necessary. (Applause.) The suggestion was approved.

The Chairman—That concludes the business of this meeting, which I hope will not have been in vain. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing on behalf of the meeting the very great obligation I consider the public are under to the military and to the navy for the great services they have rendered in the ungratified emergency of the colony. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon, at which there were present:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.; Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Colonial Secretary); Mr. A. J. Leach (Acting Attorney General); Mr. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works); Mr. R. M. Ramsey, R.N. (Harbour Master); Mr. A. M. Thomson (Acting Colonial Treasurer); Mr. H. K. Meares, J. J. Kewick, C. P. Clutter, A. McCann, and E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., unofficial members, and Mr. A. Seth, Clerk of Council.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.
On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, Financial Minutes 7, 8 and 9 were referred to the Financial Committee.

SHEEP AND SWINE DEPOSITS.

The Colonial Secretary—I have the honour to move that certain by-laws made under section 13 of Ordinance 14 of 1887, for the regulation of public deposits for sheep and swine be approved by this Council. These by-laws have been made by the Sanitary Board.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer suggested that several of the by-laws went beyond what was provided for in the Ordinance, and that those referring to financial matters seemed to encroach upon the Governor's prerogative.

The Acting Attorney-General thought it was a pity that the hon. member had not made his objection before the by-laws were brought before the Council.

His Excellency—They had better stand over until the next meeting.

IMMIGRATION.

The Acting Attorney-General—I beg to move the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to enable the Governor in Council to restrict the immigration of Chinese into the colony, and for other purposes in connection therewith." I will only briefly state to-day the object of the Ordinance. The Sanitary Board has made certain suggestions with reference to the Ordinance which I have not had the opportunity of considering in detail. I think it would be better before making any further remarks upon the Bill that those suggestions should be considered. The object of the Bill shortly is, not to prohibit immediately the immigration of Chinese, but to give power to the Governor to prohibit the immigration of any Chinese in the event of the plague existing in the colony or in any other place outside the colony.

The Colonial Secretary—I beg to second. Bill read a first time.

THE WATERWORKS.

The Acting Attorney-General—The second item on the orders of the day is the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Waterworks Ordinance, 1880." I will only briefly state to-day the object of the Bill, which is in the first place to provide against the misuse and abuse of water in the Kowloon district, where, I think, the waterworks are approaching completion, and to provide that where the consumption of water exceeds the domestic quantity, in the case of people who have a garden for instance, they may have the option of having a meter attached instead of having the water cut off. The other object of the Bill is to cure an anomaly of a section of the Ordinance of 1880 and prevent, by amending section 20 of the old Ordinance, the washing of clothes in the waters connected with the waterworks. These being the objects of the Bill I do not propose to go more into detail.

The Colonial Secretary—I beg to second. Bill read a first time.

THE BUILDING ORDINANCE.

The Acting Attorney-General—I beg to move the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to further amend the Building Ordinance, 1880." The object of the Bill is to amend the law with regard to giving notices of the commencement of work and also to repeal sections 24 and 25 of the Ordinance and to substitute a new section in their stead, in order to do away with the apparent inconsistency between the two sections.

The Director of Public Works—I beg to second. Bill read a first time.

THE LICENSING OF PRIVATE VEHICLES.

The Acting Attorney-General—I beg to move the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance for regulating the licensing of private vehicles." The object of this Bill is to provide for the due regulation of traffic in the public streets in regard to privately owned vehicles, and to regulate the use of trucks, carts, and trolleys, which are daily becoming a growing nuisance. I do not intend to go into any details of the Bill to-day, but briefly to say that we must distinguish between this Ordinance and the old Ordinance of 1880, which deals with public vehicles. This Ordinance deals solely and entirely with private vehicles, with the exception of private chairs and rickshaws.

The Colonial Secretary—I beg to second. Bill read a first time.

DEADLY WEAPONS.

The Acting Attorney-General—I now move that the Council go into Committee on the Bill read a second time at the last meeting relating to the carriage and possession of deadly weapons. The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Mr. J. J. Kewick said about two hours ago he had a letter addressed to him in his capacity of Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. The letter was signed by Messrs. Meyer and Co., Stollersdorf and Hagen, Arnold, Karberg and Co., E. Schellhaus and Co., Siemens and Co., Carlowsky and Co., and had reference to the Bill, and asking for the postponement of its consideration until the next meeting. The hon. member had not had time to consult the letter to the Government or to the Chamber of Commerce, and he therefore asked for a postponement.

The consideration of the Bill was therefore postponed.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary laid upon the table the report of the Sanitary Surveyor for 1894, and also the scheme for the improvement of the resumed area in Tai-Po-choi. With regard to the scheme relating to the resumed area he moved that it be referred to the Director of Public Works.

The resolution was carried and the Council adjourned until next Thursday.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council meeting, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Chairman—The first minute is one in which the Governor recommends the Council to vote the sum of \$340, being salary of a temporary clerk under the Sanitary Department of the rate of \$40 per month, for the term of the 1st April, 1895. The Sanitary Board has

pointed out that the work has so increased that it is to be undertaken it is absolutely necessary to appoint the temporary clerk. It is hoped it will not be necessary to retain his services longer than nine months and it is necessary to vote the salary.

Vote recommended.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

The Chairman—The next minute is one in which the Governor recommends the Council to revise the sum of \$28,000 for payment of exchange compensation in respect of 1894. The sum is approximately the unexpended balance of the sum previously voted. Hon. members will remember that at the meeting of Council held on the 28th November the hon. member unofficial member moved that a sum of \$20,000 be voted in respect of exchange compensation for 1894. Only part of that sum was expended last year, as all the members of the service did not accept the terms offered to them. Members of the service have now accepted the terms offered to them, and it is necessary to pass this minute to cover the amount that has to be paid in respect of last year.

Mr. E. R. Bellios—Have all the members of the service accepted it?

The Chairman—All who are entitled to exchange compensation.

Mr. E. R. Bellios—I don't suppose the question has been cleared up even now. For what period have they accepted this arrangement?

The Chairman—The Sanitary Board has laid it down clearly that this arrangement is subject to yearly re-consideration.

Mr. E. R. Bellios—Suppose exchange goes to 1s. 6d. or 1s. 4d., can we then reconsider it?

The Chairman—I have just informed the hon. member that the agreement is subject to reconsideration yearly and if exchange fluctuates I think it is certain it will be reconsidered.

Mr. E. R. Bellios—Yearly?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. A. McCann—I understand the members of the service have all accepted the new terms, not the old terms.

The Chairman—The difference in the terms, I may mention, is this. When the vote last came before the Council the Secretary of State had offered that half the salary while on active service be paid at 3s. and that half pay while on leave be paid at 2s. These terms, it was discovered, were not the same as had been offered to the sister service in the Straits Settlements, and the matter was referred home in a memorial by the members of the service to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State has reconsidered the matter and has decided the civil service of Hongkong should be given the same terms as the civil service of the Straits, that is, half pay while on active service at 3s. and leave pay at 4s. So the difference is that the former offer was for 3s. both ways and in the present case it is 3s. on half the salary while on active service and 4s. while on leave.

Mr. A. McCann—Those who accepted the first offer are not bound by it?

The Chairman—Oh, no; the present offer is to all alike.

Vote recommended.

SHEEP AND SWINE DEPOSITS.

The Chairman—The next minute is one in which the Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of \$500 for the salaries of the Chinese staff at the new sheep and swine depots. Hon. members are no doubt aware the sheep and swine depots have been completed; in fact they have been ready for some time, but owing to delays they have not been occupied. The Sanitary Board has been considering the matter and has now sent in a letter representing that it will be necessary to vote \$500 for the Chinese staff necessary to supervise the depots.

Vote commended.

SIAM NOTES.

BANGKOK, March 16th.
A writ against the Gold Fields of Siam, Limited, was granted yesterday, in H. B. M. Court, at the instance of the carmaker at Bangkok, who claims for wages and breach of contract.

The cremation of the bodies of the two children of the King, as mentioned by us yesterday, was concluded on Thursday evening in the presence of His Majesty, who was accompanied by well. All the royal Princes, and the chief nobles and officials, together with a large number of foreign representatives and residents, were present. His Majesty conversed with several of the Princes and nobles and foreign representatives, and personally distributed, as usual, a number of gold and silver coins as souvenirs.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated on Sunday night by a dinner given by Mr. G. Kennedy Reid, the manager of the British Pharmacy. There were present Capt. Geary, Messrs. Tiesman, O'Leary, Milne, Maloney, and Arnold, and a few others. A toast of their patron saint was given, and the evening concluded with a most enjoyable evening was spent.

We have just as we go to press, and too late for verification, that Mr. Taylor, of the *Bangkok Times*, yesterday afternoon sent a motion calling upon the editor of the *Siam Observer* to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in connection with the report of the Rattaburi murder case.

We had occasion some time back to complain of the erroneous nature of the contents of the *Hongkong Directory* (published at the *Hongkong Telegraph* office) as concerns the information supplied by its Bangkok agent. It is, therefore, but fair that we should note that page in other parts of the *Far East* speak of it approvingly, from which we can only infer that its agents in these places have had due regard for its interests, and have supplied it with reliable information.

We understand that an excellent specimen recently obtained, license from the Siam Government to prospect for coal near Klang Shiah, in the province of Lahor. In the first pit, dug to a depth of 5 feet only, a seam of coal 4 feet thick was found, and 9 feet lower down another seam was discovered. The same seam was struck further North, at a depth of 7 feet, so that there is every possibility that the place may attract other prospectors. We are not in a position to speak of the quality of the coal found, but it is exceedingly hard, and seems mixed with a quantity of pyrites. We have a sample lying at our office, and shall be glad to show it to anyone who may be interested in the matter.

On the evening of the 15th a Chairman was walking at Bang Kwang, below Bangkok, when he was suddenly assailed by some members of the Chinese Secret Societies of that place, who tried to carry him bodily into their shed for some purpose, but he managed to escape. On the 16th a man calling for help a policeman who was on the beat came to the rescue, and was upon him. He was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and he was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and he was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies.

At the same time some police, both in uniform and not, came up, and a regular affray took place between the police and the Chinese, who were called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and they were called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and they were called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies.

The wounded Chinese, who had been carried towards the City, but had not gone far before he was met by some police, and he was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and he was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and he was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies.

On the 17th a Chairman was walking at Bang Kwang, below Bangkok, when he was suddenly assailed by some members of the Chinese Secret Societies of that place, who tried to carry him bodily into their shed for some purpose, but he managed to escape. On the 18th a man calling for help a policeman who was on the beat came to the rescue, and was upon him. He was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and he was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and he was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies.

At the same time some police, both in uniform and not, came up, and a regular affray took place between the police and the Chinese, who were called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and they were called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and they were called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies.

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On the 19th a Chairman was walking at Bang Kwang, below Bangkok, when he was suddenly assailed by some members of the Chinese Secret Societies of that place, who tried to carry him bodily into their shed for some purpose, but he managed to escape. On the 20th a man calling for help a policeman who was on the beat came to the rescue, and was upon him. He was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and he was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and he was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies.

At the same time some police, both in uniform and not, came up, and a regular affray took place between the police and the Chinese, who were called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and they were called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and they were called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies.

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On the 21st a Chairman was walking at Bang Kwang, below Bangkok, when he was suddenly assailed by some members of the Chinese Secret Societies of that place, who tried to carry him bodily into their shed for some purpose, but he managed to escape. On the 22nd a man calling for help a policeman who was on the beat came to the rescue, and was upon him. He was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and he was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies, and he was called some name of the Chinese Secret Societies.

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Intimations.
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To-day's
Advertisements.

CATHAY CHAPTER,
No. 1165.

A REGULAR CONVOCAATION of the above CHAPTER will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 30th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Comp. clones are cordially invited.
HONGKONG, 29th March, 1895. 1386

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
TO-MORROW
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AT 2.45 P.M.
COMPETITION, SHORT RANGE CUP;
Ranges, 500 and 600 yards; Shots Seven at each Distance. Entrance fee, 30 cents.
A. S. PALMER,
Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1895. 150

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"NAMO,"
Capt. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1895. 1401

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"ARRATON APCAR,"
Capt. J. E. Hansen, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1895. 1402

Intimations.
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